





maintaining a claim against a business for violating the law or competing unfairly.

Individuals aggrieved by violations of the Labor Code are not expressly permitted to act in the capacity of PAG in the filing of civil actions against their employers.

(2) This Bill , entitled the "Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004", has four components:

- (a) Authorizes recovery through civil action of civil penalties provided for under the Labor Code by authorizing aggrieved employees to act as PAG on behalf of themselves or others where the Agency does not pursue such an action.
- (b) Establishes civil penalties where the Labor Code is silent in the amount of \$100 per employee per pay period for the initial violation and \$200 per employee per pay period for subsequent violations when the "person" employs one or more employees and \$500 per violation where the "person" does not employ one or more employees.
- (c) Provides for a distribution formula as follows for penalties collected by an aggrieved individual: 50% to the General Fund, 25% to the Agency and 25% to the aggrieved employee.
- (d) Provides for the award of attorneys' fees and costs to aggrieved employees who prevail, in whole or in part in these civil actions.

Comments:

(3) "Private Attorney General" (PAG):

When individuals have a right to act in the capacity of  
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PAG such individuals are authorized to maintain a claim

on their own behalf or on behalf of others. To this end, the individuals may represent themselves or may retain counsel for such representation.

(4) Business and Professions Code Section 17200 "Unfair Competition Act" (UCA):

Existing law provides for the right to act in the capacity of PAG for "unfair competition" cases. The law has been interpreted by the courts to provide broad and expansive protections to California's consumers. The law was first enacted in the 1930's to stop businesses from using unfair practices to gain advantage over competitors. Based on the underlying premise that such anti-competitive behavior creates an unfair playing field to the detriment of consumers, the law has since been used to protect consumers from instances of unfair, unlawful or fraudulent behavior.

An action under this code section may not be brought by an individual in order to vindicate his own interests, instead, such action must be brought on behalf of the general public. To that end, even if the individual bringing the action was actually harmed by the unfair business practice, the individual may not recover damages, but instead remedy is limited to injunction and restitution.

Amongst other things, this law has successfully been used on behalf of employees in cases where a company was found to be ignoring California's overtime laws and where an employer's policy of calculating employees' wages included deduction of losses for unidentified returns.

(5) Distinction Between Right to Act as Private Attorney

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General Under SB 796 and  
The UCA:

This PAG rights afforded individuals under this bill are separate and distinct from those afforded individuals

under the UCA. While PAG rights have been interpreted to have broad applicability under the UCA, the right to act as a PAG under this bill is available to further the purposes of protecting the rights of workers under the Labor Code. Additionally, unlike the UCA, this bill entitles an individual to act in the capacity of PAG to seek remedy of a labor law violation solely because they have been aggrieved by that violation. Finally, this bill provides for a percentage share of penalties to go directly to the aggrieved worker, unlike the UCA, which does not entitle an individual claimant to obtain damages.

(6) Labor Law Enforcement in an Era of Limited Staff and Resources:

At issue in this bill is the appropriate role of employees in protecting their rights under the Labor Code when the government entity mandated to enforce the Labor Code is unable to do so due to budgetary and staff constraints. Conventional wisdom asserts that more resources should be put in place and more staff hired if existing staff and resource allotments are insufficient to effectuate the mandated duties of the government. Additional resource dedication as a remedy is, an impossibility where a budgetary deficit exists.

The bill's intent language states that "adequate financing of essential labor law enforcement functions is necessary to achieve maximum compliance with state labor laws" and that "[s]taffing levels for state labor law enforcement agencies, have, in general, declined over the last decade and are likely to fail to keep up with the growth of the labor market in the future" and that, accordingly, "[i]t is therefore in the public interest to

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provide that civil penalties for violation of the Labor Code may also be assessed and collected by aggrieved employees acting as private attorneys general."

Arguably, in a perfect world, there would be no need for the right to act as PAG, yet the fact remains that due to continuing budgetary and staffing constraints, full, appropriate and adequate Labor Code enforcement is unrealizable if done solely by the Agency.

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(7) Staff Comments :

(a)The term "person" is defined for the general purposes of the Labor Code to mean any "person, association, organization, partnership, business trust, limited liability company or corporation." The term "person" has a different definition for application in the "Garment Manufacturing" Part of the Labor Code. That Part of the Labor Code is in the same Division of the Labor Code, entitled "Employment Regulation and Supervision," in which this bill, if enacted, would be located. The term "person" is used throughout the Labor Code, often interchangeably with the term "employer," but when the term "person" is used, it is interpreted to provide a more expansive and comprehensive applicability than the term "employer." Additionally, often when the term "person" is used it is used in conjunction with the phrase "or officer or agent thereof," to provide even broader applicability. As the author is creating a new titled Part to the Labor Code, the author may wish to add a definition of "person" specifically applicable to that Part of the Labor Code.

(b)The bill specifies a formula for distribution of civil awards where an aggrieved employee has prevailed against a "person employing one or more employees," yet the bill provides no formula for instances where the Agency has prevailed against a person who does not employ one or more employees. The author may wish to

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specify whether such collected penalties should go to the General Fund, the Agency or elsewhere.

(c)The bill specifies that an action, may not be maintained by an aggrieved employee, if the Agency cites a person and initiates proceedings for a violation of the code on the same facts and theories. The author may wish to amend the bill to clarify that this prohibition would only be applicable if the Agency proceeded under the "same labor code section or sections under which the aggrieved employee is attempting to recover a civil penalty on behalf of himself or herself or others." Ostensibly, without

this clarification an aggrieved employee might be inadvertently precluded from maintaining an action under a different Labor Code section violation which the Agency has declined to pursue, but where the basis of such action relies on the same facts and theories as the action which the Agency is pursuing.

(8)Dual Referral:

\_\_\_\_\_ If passed by this committee, this measure will be re-referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary.

1. Proponents , the California Labor Federation asserts that in the last decade state government labor law enforcement functions have failed to keep pace with the growth of the economy and the workforce. Additionally they note that, resources available to county district attorneys, for prosecution of Labor Code violations as crimes, are similarly lacking.

Proponents contend that the states current inability to enforce labor laws effectively is due to inadequate staffing and to the continued growth of the underground economy. This inability coupled with the states severe budgetary shortfall requires a creative solution that will help the state crack down on labor law violators.

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The California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation cites the resurgence of violations of Labor Code prohibitions against the "company store," as an example of the need for this bill. This occurs either when the employee is required to cash his check at a store owned by his employer and the employer charges a fee, or where the employer coerces the employee to purchase goods at that store. Currently, violations of these code sections are misdemeanors but no civil penalty is attached. Advocates are unaware of any misdemeanor prosecution having been undertaken in relation to these code sections.

2. Opponents , contend that this bill tips the balance of Labor Law protection in disproportionate favor to the employee to the detriment of already overburdened employers. Opponents cite the fact that employees are

entitled to attorneys' fees and costs if they prevail in their actions under this bill, yet the bill fails to provide similar attorneys fees and costs for prevailing employers. Additionally, opponents cite the fact that there are no requirements imposed upon employees prior to filing civil action such as preliminary claim filing with the Labor Commissioner. Furthermore, opponents complain that aggrieved employees may file on behalf of a class, but are not required to fulfill class certification requirements.

The California Manufacturers and Technology Association (CMTA) asserts that California has a formal administrative procedure to handle Labor Code violations that is both economical and efficient. According to the CMTA, in many instances the amount in dispute is so small that it would not warrant an employer going to court because the cost of legal representation would be so high. Finally, the CMTA alleges that, since there is no requirement for the employee to exhaust the administrative procedure or even file with the Labor Commissioner the bill is an "invitation for bounty hunting attorneys to aggressively pursue these cases."

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Support:

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees

California Applicants' Attorneys Association

California Conference Board of the Amalgamated Transit Union

California Conference of Machinists

California Independent Public Employees Legislative Council

California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation

California State Association of Electrical Workers

California State Pipe Trades Council

California Teamsters Public Affairs Council

Consumer Attorneys of California

Engineers and Scientist of California, IFPTE Local 20, AFL-CIO

Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees International Union

Professional and Technical Engineers, IFPTE Local 21, AFL-CIO

Region 8 States Council of the United Food & Commercial



Workers  
Western States Council of Sheet Metal Workers

Opposition:  
Associated General Contractors of California and the AGC,  
San Diego Chapter  
California Employment Law Council  
California Manufacturers and Technology Association  
California Chamber of Commerce  
Civil Justice Association of California

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